



MUNSON AND McNAMARA

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

Standing : on : the : Corner

Of 14th st. and Broadway, New York, where one hundred ladies pass every minute, over sixty on an average are wearing jackets like those we are now showing, and lovely little jackets they are, worth from \$3.50 to \$10 each, come and see them.

100 New Spring Shoulder Wraps

These come almost exclusively in black beaded grena-dine. New designs. The result of weeks of toil in gathering mountains of merchandise for you will be crowded into one grand carnival sale.

Beginning Monday Morning.

WE WELCOME ALL We Provide for All.

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| 1000 yards crepe flannel ruching, 50 new designs worth 50 cents per yard at only 25 cents. | 25 pieces double faced, all wool dress goods, plain colors and fancy checks at 50 cts per yard. |
| 1000 yards fancy ruching at 5 cents per yard. | 20 novelty combination dress patterns, worth \$10, for \$5. |
| 100 doz all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, white and fancy borders at 12 1-2 cents. | 5 pieces of black surah silks at 50 cents per yard. |
| 50 doz sheer linen lawn embroidered handkerchiefs at 50 cents. | 50 doz fine silk gloves in black and tan, worth 75 cents per pair at 50 cents. |
| 50 new designs in jet dress trimmings from 10 cents to \$7.50 per yard. | 100 doz gauze vests at 25 cents. |
| 50 little Nansook dresses, tucked and pleated, at 35 cents. | 50 little searucker dresses for 2, 3 and 4 years old, \$1 each. |
| 1 lot, all colors, satin coaching parasols at \$1 each. | A few pieces fair Victoria lawn 3 1-2 pieces per yard. |
| | 20 pieces plaid nansook, worth 25 cents per yard at 15 cents. |
| | 400 yards cream oriental laces worth 12 1-2 cents, for 5 cents per yard. |

A GRAND GALA WEEK

And opening of the highest novelties to be found in America only at

MUNSON AND McNAMARA

VIVA LA LIBERTY.

A Monster Mass Meeting Was Held in Washington City Last Night

To Give Expression to Sentiments of Sympathy With Ireland and

Protest Against the Passage of the Coercion Bill by Parliament.

Resolutions Adopted Arraigning the Tory Government of Great Britain For its Wonted Brutality to Helpless Subjects.

Many Letters Received From Leading Citizens Breaching Sentiments in Union With the Inspiration of the Occasion.

IN IRELAND'S BEHALF. A Monster Meeting at the National Capital to Protest Against Coercion.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A meeting was held here this evening in Masonic Temple to give expression on the part of American residents and sojourners at the national capital to a protest against the passage of the coercion bill for Ireland now pending in the British Parliament. The audience was well dressed and orderly, but enthusiastic throng and filled the hall to its utmost capacity. The chairman of the committee called the meeting to order and introduced Congressman Springer, of Illinois to preside. After stating the purpose of the meeting Mr. Springer said it seemed to him that history was repeating itself. The contest now going on in Great Britain in reference to the government of Ireland was in many respects very similar to that which was carried on in American colonies and it would not be inappropriate for Ireland at this time to proclaim its own declaration of independence which 115 years ago was proclaimed in Philadelphia. He did not desire to be understood as suggesting to the Irish at this time that they should pursue the course followed by our forefathers. Ireland's leaders were now seeking a peaceful way out of their difficulties in this great contest for liberty and home rule. It must not be assumed that the English people were a party to the wrong. Let the people of Ireland preserve their equanimity; submit as long as submission was possible, and the same would not long be delayed when the English people themselves—the workingmen—would right the wrong of Ireland.

General Rosecrans, registrar of the treasury, was introduced and said that for over 300 years the position of Ireland and her people had been an exception to what had happened to all other peoples of the world. More than 100 coercion bills had been passed by the British parliament since Ireland was deprived of her own parliament, and the very fact that a new one was pending was proof that these measures had been utterly futile. He believed the object of law was to cause reason and justice to take the place of force. If that were true, then the coercion bill is an outrage on reason and justice.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska was next introduced. He quoted from the circular call for the meeting the reference to "the threatened suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace; the abridgment and in some cases abolition of the right of trial by jury; the transportation of Irishmen charged with intended offenses to England for trial by alien judges; and the quartering of large bodies of troops among the people of Ireland, thus eating away our substance," and drew a parallel between them and the passage in the American declaration of independence of the right of the people to alter, amend or abolish their forms of government as they may see fit. He said that more reason for their pretended right to oppress the colonies than she has for oppressing Ireland. In our case she claimed the territory and planted here a people and government upon it; Ireland has been taken by conquest and spoliation, for which the vengeance of men and the just judgment of heaven have been too long delayed. Our rescue had been aided by the sympathy and assistance in money and blood of those in other lands who loved liberty. How could we remain unconcerned when the same unnatural monster, always ready to devour what was within her power, was seeking to destroy Ireland? We owed Ireland a debt contracted more than a hundred years ago, and we could now pay a portion of it in sympathy and dollars by saying to England that it concerns America that the judgment made up of her revolution to which she was a party, should be recognized in her dealings with those who were then our allies and have always been our friends.

Congressman Crain, of Texas, read to the meeting the resolutions prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose. They are as follows:

Whereas, The Tory administration of England is about to enact for Ireland, tyrannical, coercive measures, that will have the effect of abolishing trial by jury, suspending the habeas corpus act, imprisoning in the foulest dungeons thousands of innocent people, deprived of the privilege of appeal or redress, transporting suspected persons to an alien country, to go through the face of a trial, suppressing the press and free speech, and, in a word, of robbing the people of Ireland of all their rights which mankind holds dear and civilization demands, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the capital of the United States, in mass meeting assembled, sincerely sympathize with Gladstone and his Chas. Parnell in their gallant battle against the coercion bill, and that we earnestly and indignantly protest against the passage by the British Parliament of a measure calculated to brutalize and enslave the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That the enactment of such tyrannical laws would not alone be an outrage on the Irish people, but a crime against the spirit of liberty everywhere, and that the framers and advocates of the coercion bill should go down to posterity condemned by humanity and branded with infamy.

Mr. Crain said that of the sixty millions of Americans, one-fifth said Irish blood coursed through their veins. Why then, he asked, should we not sympathize with Ireland? America could never forget the

words of sympathy which come from the Irish in the days of her own trials and sufferings. She could not forget the valor and heroism of a Montgomery nor of that conqueror at New Orleans, Andrew Jackson, nor, coming to later times, could they forget the gallantry of a Maher, a Corcoran, a Sheridan, on the one side or of a Pat Cleburne on the other. England had made it one of her proudest boasts that whenever a slave put his foot on English soil he became a free man. Ireland complained it was now intended to declare that whenever a free man put his foot on Irish soil he should become a slave.

The resolutions were adopted with cheers and music, and the announcement was made that they would be carried to Gladstone and Parnell.

A large number of letters of regret was read by the secretary, from which the following expressions are culled: John Sherman writes: Your kind letter of the 6th inviting me to attend the proposed mass meeting at the Masonic Temple for the purpose of entering a protest against the passage of the coercion bill now pending in the British parliament, is received. I regret that I shall not be able to attend. While sincerely sympathizing with the object of your meeting, I could not express my views on this important subject more accurately than I have done in a recent letter to Mr. McVade, a copy of which I enclose. (The letter referred to has already been published.)

Senator Sabine says: "It would afford me great pleasure to be present at this gathering and join you in these expressions of sympathy for the oppressed people of Ireland which ought to appeal to the hearts of every lover of liberty and well wisher for the progress, comfort, happiness and just rights of their fellow men."

Rosecrans writes: "My sympathy and judgment are with Ireland's people in the enlightened methods waged against them. I should be glad to participate in the meetings at Washington as you propose. It is not in my power to do so, but you may count on me among those who hope and trust that England will never be led to resort in the name of Great Britain, to measures which would place a blot on the face of civilization wherever liberty is more than a false pretense."

S. S. Cox says: "It has come to a pretty pass in the afternoon of the 19th century, when bills of this kind can be tendered in a parliament supposed to represent something of legislative morality and justice, that a bill of this kind should suspend the great writ of liberty, infringe a new system of magistracy, making them dependent for their tenure upon the despotic appointing power, outraging Magna Charta with its right of trial by jury of the vicinage, fixing up the very body of Ireland as a standing army to eat out the substance of the people, and relapsing freedom whenever this hated power can reach by infamous legislation."

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ST. LOUIS, Kan., April 14.—This section of the country has enjoyed for the past twenty-four hours a glorious rain, and good prospects for more.

Farmers are in ecstasies, business men busy and real estate men flying; property moving at a rapid rate and a number of large sales reported.

The work on the Chopper Memorial College is being pushed rapidly under the direct supervision of Mr. Evans, the contractor. The water mains are being laid at a rapid rate.

The Missouri Pacific is fast taking her place as a rival of great magnitude of the Santa Fe; this will open a good territory for the Wichita house hold goods.

NATIONAL GAME.

Another Exciting Contest—Chicago 19, St. Louis 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—A slight sprinkle of rain before the opening of the game here today, between the Chicago and St. Louis, kept away a large number of people, but the three thousand who visited Athletic park were amply repaid by witnessing the most terrific slugging match ever played on the grounds. St. Louis won the toss and went to the field, while Chicago had the choice of umpires, and selected Duescher.

In the first inning Chicago made three runs off two base hits by Ryan, a single by Sullivan and an overthrow of the field fence by Pfeiffer, who brought in the two first named. St. Louis in the same inning made four runs off a base hit by Latham, Gleason's base on balls, hits by O'Neill, Comiskey and Welch and a number of knocked by Chicago who seemed to have gone to pieces for the moment.

At this stage of the game Capt. Anson called Ryan from the field to pitch in place of Pfeiffer.

The second inning netted one more run for Chicago and two for St. Louis, and the third one for the former and a blank for the latter. The next three innings were blanks for both clubs.

The seventh opened up with Sunday at the bat who made a long hit to left field but a brilliant running catch by O'Neill put him out. Ryan then made a single, Anson got his base on balls, and Pfeiffer again knocked the ball over the fence, bringing in the two men and securing the second home run. St. Louis also made three runs in this inning, leading off with Bushong's base on balls followed by Latham and Gleason's two base hits and several costly errors by Chicago.

In the eighth and ninth innings Chicago made five and six runs respectively and had everything their own way. Carathers was pounded by nearly every batter and this fact, coupled with the several questionable decisions by the umpire, seemed to rattle the St. Louis boys up to this time had done the best thing.

The features of the game were Pfeiffer's two home runs, Anson's home run in the ninth inning and several long running catches by the outfielders of the St. Louis.

SCORES:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago—3 1 1 0 0 0 3 6—19
St. Louis—2 2 0 0 0 3 0 0—9
Earned runs—Chicago 15, St. Louis 6.
Errors—Chicago 8, St. Louis 5.
Base hits—Chicago 21, St. Louis 17.
AT PHILADELPHIA.
Abilities—6 Philadelphia—4
LOUISVILLE.
Detroit—20 Louisville—7
Baltimore—CINCINNATI.
Columbus—2 Cincinnati—24

A Wisconsin Village Is Ashes.
LACROSSE, Wis., April 14.—The hotel here portion of the village of Trempealeau was burned early this morning. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

A Statistical Statement Just Published by the Treasury Department Contains

Some Interesting Information For Temperance Folks to Consider.

Consumption of Spirits Decreasing While that of Malt Liquors Increases.

Comparative Statement of Per Capita Consumption Between the United States and European Countries.

Important Ruling of the Interior Department in the Matter of Cattle Trail Through the Territory To Market.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

THE ATLANTA O. K.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The last trip of the cruiser Atlanta proved a complete success as far as speed is concerned. An average speed of fifteen and one-half knots per hour was maintained for consecutive hours, while at times the vessel's speed exceeded 16 knots an hour.

POINTS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.
Twenty or more pages of the quarterly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics (just out) are devoted to the consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines and estimates made by the recognized authorities are given upon various features of this subject.

In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country is shown to have increased from forty-three million gallons in 1840, to seventy-two million in 1886. Of wines from four million, eight hundred and thousand gallons, to twenty-two million, and of malt liquors from twenty-three to six hundred and forty-two million. The consumption per capita, during the same period decreased as regards distilled spirits, from about two and a half gallons to about one and a quarter gallons, and increased as regards wines from twenty-nine hundredths to thirty-eight hundredths gallons, and malt liquors from less than one and a half to more than eleven gallons.

An elaborate statement made by F. N. Barrett, chief of the New York Bureau by request of the chief of the bureau is given which sets forth, among other things, that the present average expenditure in this country per annum for malt and spirituous liquors and beer at retail is seven hundred million dollars. The distillery production is estimated to be (in 1886) 14,935,317, making the average expenditure per capita \$45.90. Mr. Barrett shows by tables, covering the five years from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, that the consumption of spirits is decreasing while that of beer is increasing, and that there is a reduced use of wine as a beverage (during this period). He says the consumption of coffee has risen from 8 2-10 pounds per capita to 9 11-100 pounds. Do not these facts show that the miller standard of living as compared with that of clothing and shelter, reaching the conclusion that the American people expend from twelve to seventeen dollars for the necessities named to every dollar paid for liquor?

James A. Hargis, of New York, furnished a statement to the effect that only 10 per cent. of the distilled spirits consumed in this country are used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, 90 per cent. being used as a beverage.

From a table covering the five years ending with 1885 it is learned that the consumption of distilled spirits per capita has steadily increased in France from 94-100 gallons to 100 and 32-100; that it has varied in this country between 100 and 46-100 in 1885, and 100 and 24-100 gallons in 1886. In 1885, the Kingdom of Germany consumed a little more than a gallon per capita, and that the consumption in Germany has decreased from 100 and 32-100 in 1881 to 100 and 14-100 in 1885.

France during the same period increased her wine consumption from eighteen and a half to nearly thirty-seven gallons, while this country and the United Kingdom began with less than half a gallon per head shows a slight falling off. In the matter of beer consumption during this period the United States increased her average consumption from 100 and 32-100 to 100 and 32-100 gallons, and Germany held her own at about 33 gallons, and Germany did the same—about twenty-three gallons.

TEXANS VS INDIANS.
The secretary of the interior upon consideration of a request presented by cattle owners in Texas for the establishment of a new cattle trail through the Chickasaw territory, has decided there is no law which empowers the interior department to make appropriation of such portion of the land of the Chickasaw Nation as would be required for the establishment of such a trail.

Cattle owners in Texas have complained to the secretary of the interior against the action of the Chickasaw Indian Nation in the Indian Territory in laying a tax of 15 cents per head on all cattle passing through the territory on route northward to market or pasturage, and have inquired whether there are any means whereby they may be relieved from payment thereof.

The governor of the Chickasaw Nation has informed the interior department that the law complained of was enacted by the Chickasaw nation at council in order to break up the practice of the common, whose habit, he says, is to ship large herds by rail to Colbert station on the Missouri Pacific railroad, in the southwest corner of the Chickasaw country, and then range them diagonally through the same, taking all summer in transit, inflicting great loss upon the Chickasaws, not only by consuming the best grass they feed, but also by introducing cattle disease, and driving off the small herds. He discloses any such purpose on the part of the Chickasaws to regulate or interfere with commerce, but says: "We are simply recognizing the price of our grass which is valuable property, costing in Texas prices from 15 to 25 cents per month; that there is no objection or hindrance, by law or otherwise, to the driving of cattle on the regular established cattle trail in the western part of the domain, where there is a highway open to all genuine drivers of through herds; that he fails to see

where the constitution gives a right to intruders to saunter along the country roads and graze their cattle on adjacent fields.

The secretary of the interior, in his decision in the case, says: "If the country roads to which the governor of the Chickasaw Nation refers are public highways through the territory this department can not recognize any objection or countenance any interference on the part of the Chickasaws with the free and uninterrupted passage of unfettered cattle thereon, so long as said cattle are kept within the prescribed or recognized limits of said public highways. If, however, on the other hand, such cattle are permitted to wander outside the precincts of established cattle trails and public highways, and are allowed to trespass on the grazing or other lands of the Chickasaws, and complaint of such trespass is made by the Chickasaws to the proper officers of the department, it will be proper to take such action as will in its judgment fulfill the guarantee made in the treaties with these Indians, and enforce the law against trespassers and intruders in the Indian Territory."

MILITARY MATTERS.
As soon as the appropriations for the next fiscal year are available, the 6th, 8th, and 24th regiments of infantry will change stations. The 6th will go from Fort Douglas to the department of the Missouri, relieving the 24th; the 8th from its station in Nebraska to Fort Douglas, and the 24th to Nebraska, relieving the 8th.

Weather Report.
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications: For Missouri: Fair weather, winds generally northwesterly.

For Nebraska and Kansas: Fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable, slightly cooler except in western Nebraska, stationary temperature.

STATE'S RIGHTS.
The Maine Liquor Law Provokes a Conflict Between State and Federal Authorities.

ACQUITTAL, Me., April 14.—A liquor case on trial in the superior court here has developed a conflict between the federal and state courts as the result of a clash between the new liquor law of the state and the regulations of the internal revenue department. One of the provisions of the new liquor law is that the payment of a retail internal revenue tax by the accused shall be considered prima facie evidence of violation of the law and the penalties provided shall be inflicted without further process. In the case on trial, John D. Hall, an accused of having violated the law and deputy collector of internal revenue, Murphy, was called to the stand to testify as to the payment of a retail tax by defendant. Murphy refused to testify, stating that if he should give such evidence, his action would be likely to reduce the amount of collections in his district, he being contrary to the instructions of Collector Redman.

Judge Whitehouse then ordered him committed for contempt of court, but suspended the action on the motion, until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the prisoner meanwhile remaining in the custody of the sheriff. This was to give Murphy an opportunity to petition Judge Webb of the United States district court of Portland for a writ of habeas corpus, and the necessary papers for which were at once forwarded this morning. Collector Redman telegraphed Judge Whitehouse that Murphy was acting in accordance with the instructions of himself and the commissioner of internal revenue, and requesting the prisoner's discharge. This request was not granted and the case was continued. The result of the case will have an important bearing on the matter of administering the liquor laws adopted at the recent session of the legislature.

THAT RAILROAD ROBBERY.
Detectives Still on a Hot Trail for the Plunderers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—Some new points in the wholesale Panhandle railroad robbery were developed today. Detectives having the matter in charge are very reticent, but claim to have evidence that will lead to the conviction of a number of men who have not yet been arrested. Detective Gilkinson, in conversation with a reporter this morning, said: A leading tailor who I interviewed with me yesterday, saying he thought he was making up some stolen goods for trainmen. I went down and found a pair of pantaloons that he had just come from John K. Krawford who is under arrest. The goods were stolen from the train. Suits had been made for others.

More or less confidence is expressed among the friends of the imprisoned men that not enough evidence can be produced to secure conviction but there will be an abundance of witnesses. At any rate Detective Gilkinson says fully 600 witnesses would be subpoenaed, coming from all parts of the country. It is said that the railroad company will only press the suit against those who have more than one charge against them, having decided to use as witnesses many who are now in jail. The defense will rely largely on the matter of doubtful identity, holding that in the darkness it is impossible to clearly identify faces of people, especially when these faces are covered with the grime and grease of their trade.

Excursion Rates Arranged.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The Western States Passenger Association today decided to grant special rates to religious, military and benevolent organizations for the various gatherings when an attendance of one thousand or more is guaranteed. One fare for the round trip will be granted and it is probable that the rate on the date of the convention of gathering will be made an open one to the public. To the smaller reunions one and one-third fare for the round trip will be the rate, and the tickets will be sold under the old certificate plan.

A joint conference was held here today between the Central Traffic general passenger agents. It was agreed that excursion rates should be granted to parties of 25 and over on the certificate plan. No half rates to ministers of religion will be granted, nor special rates to theatrical parties. The boycott was not discussed and contrary to expectation no conference with western officials was held or suggested.

Fire at a Summer Resort.
ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The hotel at Montezuma Springs, Honer P. Williams, proprietor, was consumed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, loss, \$45,000, partly insured. Mr. Williams' wife, daughter and one servant were the only persons in the building, as the hotel was not yet opened for the summer, it being a summer resort. The proprietors think the hotel was fired by an incendiary, probably a former employee, as he has been troublesome with the law, and has been in the habit of burning the building.

THRILLING TRAGEDIES.

An Inebriate Murdered by His Wife's Paramours in Atchison, His Body

Placed Upon the Railroad Track and Horribly Mangled by a Passing Train.

A Construction Near Parkersburg, W. Va., While Running at Full Speed.

Thrown From the Track, Killing Five of the Crew and Seriously Injuring Several Others—Train Completely Wrecked.

A Negro Raped Taken From Officers While on Trial in Tennessee and Hanged in the Court House by a Mob.

HORRIBLE.

A Murdered Man's Remains Mangled by a Railroad Train.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 14.—The body of a laboring man named Hugh Flannigan, was found horribly mutilated by a passing train in the Missouri Pacific yards a few hundred yards south of the union depot. Flannigan's wife testified before the coroner's jury that Flannigan came home drunk Wednesday night and staggered away, and that was the last she saw of him. The coroner's jury found a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown, there being evidence showing that Flannigan had trouble with men that he found at his home on Wednesday. The theory is that these parties killed him and placed his body on the track to be run over. The police are searching for the suspected parties.

Swift Voyage.

UNION CITY, Tenn., April 14.—Last Sunday evening John Thomas, a young married man, committed a brutal assault on a little white girl and then fled. He was captured at Humboldt Tuesday and brought back. At the preliminary trial yesterday the negro failed to secure a lawyer, but introduced several witnesses in a vain attempt to prove an alibi. The child, with her grief-stricken father and mother, appeared, and the little victim gave her testimony, which was clear and convincing.

A voice in the audience called out, "That's enough," and in an instant the officers were overpowered, the negro was seized, a rope was placed around his neck and over a beam in the court room and a hundred hands were directed to death. The body hung for one hour and was then cut down and a coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that "deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown." It was impossible to find witnesses to testify as to who they were.

Fatal Rock Slide.

DENVER, April 14.—A special from Buena Vista to the Republic says: A rock slide occurred in the deep cut on the works of Kynner, Higbee & Bernard on the Mt. Road grade near this place in which Mr. Bernard was badly injured and several men killed. Eight or ten men have lost their lives and several others injured.

Off the Rails.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 14.—A construction train on the Ohio River railroad jumped the track at Wheeling Grove, near Parkersburg, last night, wrecking the engine and nine cars and killing three men and wounding eight or ten others, several of them fatally. No details of the cause of the accident have been received except that the engine struck an obstruction while running at high speed.

A Cyclone in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—There is an unrecorded report of a cyclone at Albert Lea, in the northern part of this state. A very heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, came from that direction about 5 o'clock this evening, and many thought a tornado was coming. A singular fact is that the terrible cyclone cloud at Bank Center occurred just one year ago tonight.

Act of an Assassin.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—A special to the Picayune from the city says: H. C. Grier, a farmer, of Bogalusa parish, was shot from ambush yesterday while plowing in a field. He is a ten-year-old son was the only witness of the crime; the perpetrator of which made his escape.

The Schwartz-Watt Trial.

MOORE, Ill., April 14.—In the Schwartz-Watt murder trial, both sides have rested their case and the day was devoted to the opening arguments. It is thought the case will be given to the jury Saturday in time that the verdict may be reached and announced that day.

The Haddock Murder Trial.

ST. CECIL, Iowa, April 14.—A packed court room greeted County Attorney Marsh today, and he occupied the entire forenoon with his argument for the State in the Haddock case. At the convening of the court this afternoon, Judge Isaac Pendleton began for the defense and occupied the entire afternoon and then did not get through. He will be followed by O'Connell, who will speak for the State, and the case will probably go to the jury Saturday.

Steamer Malabar Spoken.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The over due steamship Malabar of the Wilson line is reported by a cablegram from London, this morning to have been spoken twice during the last week. On April 4th in latitude 45 degrees north and longitude 35 degrees west. The vessel reported "all well on board." On April 7th she was spoken with again in latitude 47 degrees north, and longitude 37 degrees west. At that time she was proceeding under sail. Her position on April 7th makes her about 1,000 miles from Liverpool, her destined port.

Canuck's Will Routed.

TORONTO, April 14.—The organ of the Canadian Manufacturers Association which in this week's issue publishes a synopsis of the views expressed in letters received by the association from a number of prominent manufacturers regarding the question of commercial union and reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The statement expressed by these manufacturers is entirely against the proposition, and they consider it entirely inadvisable to their interests, and they say they will resist it by all the means in their power.